SPAIN.

THE BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Two Days' Fighting at Saragossa.

Prim's Order Disarming the Republicans.

Its Reception by the People and Consequences.

March of the Troops on the Barricades, the Fire, the Defence and Bayonet Storming.

Defeat and Surrender of the Republicans.

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

Saradossa, Kingdom of Arragon, Oct. 8-9 P. M.

Saragossa, heroic Saragossa, famous in history poetry and romance, famous for its brawny-muscled peasants and lion hearted women, has at last spoken, spoken in behalf of the republic of Spain, ith sonorous musketry, superhuman efforts of efence amid vivas to the federal republic. The epublicans of Spain have anxiously looked toward sity, and they have not been enurely disappointed short weeks ago I se letter about the hearty evations paid by the people of this city, as their fiel of Spanish poet and orator, who with graphic tales of the sieges of Saragossa, o te storn war their forefathers made against Berber arik and Moor Almanzor, of the undying heroism their women during the hard, not to be forgotten es of 1808, when they defeated 20,000 armed Gauls ossa was pining away with hunger; and as these peo le with their eager eyes and burning blood crowded around him, Castelar made them weep hot tears of pride, of love and veneration. He so appealed heart of hearts that they could not train themselves. He gave the words "Viva la on Federal," in his own clear, silver tones d 20,000 men, women and children caught then med them upward to the sky. But of all se things my letter of three weeks ago told you, it also said that if the revolution came the gossanese would not play a mean part in it. her have they; for they have done well, fought ith the same traditional heroism, though under advantages. But they could do no more, for ilitary law had already law its iron hand upon the ore insurrection had appeared in Arragon.

a city containing 70,000 inhabitants, gly fortified and always well garrisoned. It tands on an eminence in the middle of a most fer-tic vega, brown at this time of the year with umnal coloring of trees. The smiling Ebro rolls the city with a stately flood, laving the base of ole Arragonese towers and castleated g above, naturally runs on to the strong red, weather stained, once tested by battering a, scaled often by ladders, breached many of by French bombs and cannon balls. But since pround old city. Saragossa has had of the Ebro, and though they are disdataros are remarkably pleasant to live in in themselves, with ponderous doors studded with its, walls three feet thick, built mostly of granite and limestone, with supero soills, exquisitely carved cornices, and cunningly traced machicolations along the edge of the parapets. This is the explosive blaze of insurrection to-day, upon half an ur's warning, and this is how it was done, accord-

ing as it was seen by your correspondent:-Conforming with the explicit and peremptory general order promulgated by General Prim to all the captain generals of the provinces, the Captain General, Señor Bassols, in command of the kingdom of Arragon, having his headquarters at Saragossa, caused an order to be issued and posted on every available place requiring every member of the Republican Volunteers of Liberty to surrender their day. The enthusiasm excited in the republicans of Saragossa by the oration of Castelar had not at all subsided, but had, if anything, increased, not in noise, but in depth and feeling. Castelar's were taking deep root in the hearts of all for sheets containing his oration were being sold for two quartos every day; in fact, you could hear nothing hardly spoken of save the 'speech of Gas-telar" and the "barricades of Barcelona." As might be imagined, when the passion of such people as spaniards, and Saragossamese at that, were indamed—were kindled into a frenzied love for the stically pictured by Castelar-the order of ols was received sullenly, with frowns, es, muerus to a tyrannical government, which broke forth finally into open resentment, into a voicanio biaze which made Saragossa quake to her foundations from very terror. But the order of Bassois was to be seen by light of day; shere was it on the usual bilisticking places, large and flaring, it demanded compilance in per-emptory tones, there was to be no hesitation, no demurrang, but the arms of all emptory tones, there was to be no hesitation, no demurring, but the arms of all republican volunteers were to be surrendered immediately without fail, to the last fusil, matchlock, revolver, one-barrelled platol; there were to be no exceptions made in favor of any swords, or pikes, but whosever possessed a weapon which could indict a mortal wound that person was bound to deliver it up instantly under penalty of being arrested, tried and certainly consisted as a person baying threat led to believ here. to a servant of constituted authority.

It had been remarked by Madrid people that seve-

ral battalions and regiments of the three arms had been despatched toward Saragossa, and the ques-"What did the departure of all these troops for Saragossa mean?" "Were there many republicans at Saragossa, and did hey intend to proclaim the republic?" The said peremptory to proclaim the republic?" The said persuaper order of the Military Governor of Saragossa explained the purport of this unusual concentration of troops at that city, and as soon as intelligence had arrived at the capitol of its issue, which was about half-past seven Thursday evening. I posted off for Sarogossa on the half-past eight train, one hour after the news had arrived. Saragossa was reached by me the following morning at all o'clock, which was me the following morning at six o'clock, which was the morning of the day when the republicans were to give up their arms. After washing off the dust of the journey and making some change in my dress i salled out into the streets to see what was to be

seen, to see if I could note anything that justified my long journey. I for us the corners of the streets and to contain the order of Sellor Very many other persons slopped to read the order, to comment and criticise each according to the feelings that possessed him. Any stranger might point out those to whom the order particularly applied, by noting the emotions that particularly applied, by noting the emosions that passed over some faces, by the sharp angry frown that corrugated the forehead, by the lifting of the spelids, by the undisguised sneer, or the closing of the lips and the spasmodic clenching of the hand. These persons thus moved hight have been seen looking towards their political kin whom they recognized as sympathizers; they might then hear the morning greeting. "How does it pass with you, Amigo?" and afterwards they might then hear the morning greeting. "How does it pass with you, Amigo?" and afterwards they might be discovered in earnest confabulation, then walking off arm in arm, or with arms fraternally intercrossed behind, with heads bent down, slow siep, a frequent stoppage, an interchange of eager, gratified looks, and then the continuation of the march till lost to sight. After watching these things involuntarily I said to myself, "Something is up!" I made boild to stop a man and question him as to his belief of what would be the consequences of the order. My accent betrayed my foreign extraction, but still, suspicious lest the stranger might be an informer, the great, great secret he would not unfold; but nevertheless be confirmed my impressions that "something was up."

After breakfast, which was about noon, I again left the Hotel de PUnivers and travelled up the Cos, the spactous broadway or boulevarde of Saragossa, which sweaps round the curounference of the cuty on the land side, connecting the market piace with the suburbs on the other side of the Ebro. Both sides of the Coso exhibit the traces of the cruel war and sege of 180s. The number of snot marks still visible proves that the houses were obstinately defended for weeks, even after the enemy had possession of the cessy can be a modern city subjected to the same awful experience.

The Coso was full of people, and the character-isles of the inhabitants were at this time of the advantages.

sion of the city; that cannon were levelled against the houses from the streets, but, owing to their solidity, the destruction was not so great—not a twenticth part as it would be in a modern city subjected to the same awful experience.

The Coso was full of people, and the characteristics of the inhabitants were at this time of the day seen prominently. The Berber and Moorish blood coursing through their veins impelied them onward with long and animated strides; now that their passions were aroused their heads were thrown haughtily backward, and the fierce, large, jet black eyes rolled wildly, fusshing defant fires, and lit up the swarthy faces like twin stars; their mouths were curied with an exquisite expression of scora and their gestures were furious; their heads were covered with gay or sombre colored handkerchiefs rolled around like a turban, while the crown was exposed to the fervor of a Spanish sun, and their thewy lower limbs were encased in knee breeches and black or gray woollen stockings; their upper vestments consisted of merely long watstocats and a shirt, whose collar was flung wide open, exposing the harry breasts, sun-burnt and weather beaten; their arisk were bare and the fough, knotty muscles would have been admired, if not envice, by the "fance" men of New York. Aamost of these people cairied arms on their shoulders and strode through the Coso with such determined strides and such independent hautenr, all weitering and flowing in one direction, I though at first they were about to storm the castle and so permitted myself to follow them. We passed several streets, narrow, cramped, covered almost by the projecting solids, corbeis and balconies of the half Moorish, half Arragon houses of the Berber Tace, with the Berber blood and eyos, with arms on their shoulders, were the volunteers who were about to deliver up their arms, and their exquisite scorn meant to say that whenever they order a purpose. How quickly had not all those men taken their arms and thear shoulders, were the volunteers who

the kings of Aragon. One o'clock ring he minor churones of the city, a chorus of melodious sounds. The agitation is increasing, the people are gathering together. Plaza Magdalena is Iul, it overhows, the by streets begin to ill with the same restless human boings.

Two o'clock! The living compact of humanity grows larger, the volunteers with difficulty work their way to the centre. As they clow stinfy and granfy along towards the musket stacks, they are greeted by cloowing heighbors with fraternal passwords, brother recognitions. Some advise them to retire—to hold on a little—not to be so willing to surrender their property, and see weat may come out of all this. It is a difficult task to give up muskets while this turbulent, minactous problebokes up all avenues and wedges itself not such as impendicable mass, and it becomes more and more diment every minute. Still the volunteers edge their way still the property of the crowd is large, there is a different aspect to it. There is a cessation to the surrender and deposit of arms. No more muskets nor fusils are given up. Some suspicious words are uttered and passed quickly from mouth to mouth. What may they see? "Countible muskets," commands the colonel of the 600 imprisoned within the embrace of this great saragossa mob. The muskets are counted; they number 290. "Only 2391" exclaims the Colonel; whis is not the third part of the number to be given up; the ropublican battalions number 900. They must be given up, alferez, Bergeant, take ten men with you and search the houses in San Fabio; and you, alferez, go to the Pilar street, &c., search duffigually, and bring them here, together with the men in whose houses arms are found." So commands the Colonel, and it is about to be done.

Away march the alferezes with their details, steel armed knots of men, by no means tardy to execute what duty requires of them. They open paths for themselves with the points of their bayonets through the human sea. Slowly the mass gives way, in resentful mood at the signal of the colone

the barricades of San Pablo, which engross my attention, bethinks himself of something essential which all had forgotten hereiofore in the hurry and volcanic ructation of this insurrection, "The buke's Gate," cress he, "is open. Volunteers to fill it up." A hundred offer themselves, "Go," exclaims the chief, And they do go, over the barricades, with quick, long leaps. Pitteen minutes clapse, and the Duke's Gate is blocked up and guarded by two traverses and fanking barricades, so strong that it will take cannot destroy them. If one could only abstract himself from the dim and secting confusion within the barricades of the San Pablo, from the knowledge of the portent of all this, he could compare the enclosed self from the dim and seething confusion within the barricades of the San Pablo, from the knowledge of the portent of all this, he could compare the enclosed area of the street into nothing so apposite as to a huge quarry, with the men in arms handling their muskers as sentucels over a chain gang; just so it appeared to me when a moment's abstract'on selzed me; but the fascination to see and to note was too strong. The summering of this industrious hive, the apparent confused, disorderly knots of men, and the maddest rage, the different clamors and shouts within the barricades did not allow abstraction. There was human nature at its purest, unrestrained, kindied with nate, possessed with a love to destroy. A philosopher would have gone into raptures at what I saw; for here was a chance to see with naked eyes what philosophers have tried in van to picture truly. I saw men who for the time were transmuted into demons.

How the astomished 600 solders, with the gailant colonel paralyzed, got away from Piaza Magdalena, or what they did afterwards, I do not know. The barricades, the republican insurrectionists, their herole wives and their brave boys, the multiplex sights, the multiphased passions, the transcendental determination to die visible on all faces, ausorbea all my attention from the "cogn of vantage," a balcony on which I stood, not within the barricades, but half a block outside.

All which I have reasted took not long; the whole

counted five barricacies, three of which were built across the debouchest into this main artery of the peasant quarter, and one at each end of San Pablo as it connected with the area of the Duke's Gate and the Coso, and beyond, guarding the area around the Duke's Gate, were four more.

Soon after observing these I noticed a battery of mountain train arthitery, mounted on maies, coming down the Coso, which was the street over which any "coign of vaniage" looked tate as well as San Pablo and the Coso, which being the strongest was also to most important, being, as near as I could judg, five feet and a haif high and then controlled the controlled the controlled the country of the controlled the controlled the controlled the country of the country of the controlled the country of the country of

I could faintly distinguish through my glass that have had been made through the cabs and farmstace which flaced the summars of the Coso barricade. A shell had exploded, if not what remained of its body hung tottering on the inner edge of the barricade, while a sofa had an ugly rent in as back, and a bureau was in pieces, but the barricade healf was almost intact. Buring this full, looking over heal parapet in the direction of the artillery, I penalwed a general officer surrounded by a brilliant sport, who a general officer, surrounded by a brilliant sessie, who another tremendous discharge from the battery was another tremendous discharge from the battery was hearth, lonowed directly to my left by a series of cracking, crashing explesions, while the house trembod as if an earthquake had occurred. The shells brushed swiftly by below me with a deadly hissand spratter. The same change took place before the other barricades: a short pause was followed by animated camenading, and the explosions and discharges were kept up without a moment's international to the control of the discharge were kept up without a moment's international to the control of the discharge were kept up without a moment's international to the control of the discharge were kept up without a moment's international to the control of the camenades and explosions from streat to street until it appeared as if every street was the scene of similar contamitor. You can't had been a more and the scene of similar contention, You heard it follows over the houses had monter the control of the houses, and the second of the house of the houses, and the second of the house of the houses, and the second of the house of the

forcements from the others noted that and fred their massels full ito their breasts, and the balcomes opposite streamed a deadly fire, and the puris of smoke that were emitted and the frequent loud, hollow reports told how well the houses were garrisoned. After a minute's unsuccessful effort the column broke and ran, and loud vivas to the republic told how well their comrades nad defended them.

page of a nation's insistor. To me (who was, I reasiy benevey the sole alsinterented witness of that terrible battle) they appeared like characters studdenly called out to perform real tragenies for my especial pleasure, and so fascinated was it by the situage spectace that my cyclatis were almost gluod to my grass. There was a capitan of the army on the summit of the barricade for one instant with a sword drawn and the next he was within the barricade. A swarth-laced problem of Saragossa met him with a calabieat moskut. The capital made one of implies had not carried him far enough, while the musket was held poised above his implies had not carried him far enough, while the musket was held poised above my head. The officer seemed desirous to terminate the strange rencontre and mude a teap towards his enemy, but as be came the musket descended, crasting farough his brain. A tail solder made a jump from the top of the barricade and landed on the head of an insurgent, and sent him studied him dead. A strong Sarragosan swept his misket around his head and brought if full against the legs of a solder who had just mounted the barricade, bringing him headlong within a young by lifted a block of grantic over his head and let it fail full upon the face of the soldier, iracturing his skud. An army limited in the capital strong his property over his head and let it fail full upon the face of the soldier, iracturing his skud. An army limited and the other's brain. There were several instances of such combats, while could be easily recognized even during the face, general, desperate whole. Though many of the soldiers succeeded in getting out, for retorsoles to fair comrades, succeeded and the latter's havy sword but into the other's brain. There were several instances of such combats, while could be easily recognized even during the fair interpulity was of no avail, for the buildes from the windows and belicoties of the interest succeed of the fair heads with the activity for a soldier success in scaling and surmounting th

sometimes, though it sounded strange when their own dead was by no means inconsiderable, constituting that they had been protected by breastworks must feet thick.

The inght is wearing itself away with nothing very fingortant transpiring, nothing more than the booming at intervals of the arthlery, sounding the ten muste periods as the dark flours glide by.

I have been upon the roof, in close communion with the stars and dark acure sky, until I am classical. I have been awake now thirty-nine hours—this night is also well speak but I must send this portion of my letter, for the train for Pampiogas leaves at six o'clock to morrow morning.

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

Nature to Her Glory, but Man Revelling in Blood-What Was Secu Inside and Around the Barricades-The Treeps Called to Arms-Popular Defiance-Defeat, Surrender, a Flight and Cavalry Pursuit-Counting the Dead and Attending to the Wounded-Republican Bravery.

pre used with some great important event to happen on a temorrow, through some mysterious, unknown cause to me, he seltom fails to awake at the time he ha I fixed for awaking. Just so it was with me this m. whing. I retired for a couple of hours' rest comple lety fatigued, yet with the determination to no soone vrung the hour of five this morning than I It was su.V dark, yet the dawn was creeping up gently in the east, and the stars were blinking fainter and Valinter. The barricades were alive with cheer those who kept their pernoctations. Around for the morning was raw and chilly. I heard the tones of a Seguidilla which must have been sung by one who had taken a lease of his life, or held the lightly to have been sble to sing at such an hour and

at such a place.

The dawn came, and before it shed the clouds of after it the sun just peering above the Aragon peaks into the vega of the Ebro, and lighting the streets of San Pablo and the Cose with lines of gold, and it finally lifted tiself clear of the mountain ranges, full and luminous, until the whole sky was clear and undimmed by a single speck of cloud. I looked down into the barricades. The insurgents were drinksmoke from puros and cigarettes. There were worth champions of the republican cause, and there were boys skipping about unconcernedly enough, for they were children trained with queer notions nese; notions which some day would produce queer fruits. There was a smell of blood—a slaughter house smell-pervading the atmosphere, and inin a row on the ground, on the pavement between the first and second barricades, were sixty-five bodies of dead men. From my place of observation taey seemes to be sleeping; but their forms were too uniform; all their limbs were stretched out straight and their arms were folded on their chests, and the glass revealed to me bloody faces and heads destroyed past recognition, some bodies headless and some strangely short. Then there were the dead within the barricades, from whom the sickening smell emanated. Muskets were seen resting against houses and in stacks, while armed sentricades had been dressed up and rebuilt and considerable strangthened by hears of soil which considerably strengthened by bags of soil which were piled above them. The doors of each house within the barricades were open, and there was con-

was the scenes within the barricades.

Far up the spacious Coso were the soldiers, just

Far up the spacious Coso were the soldiers, just waking up from fitful sleepand rest, with their arms by their sides. Six cannon were planted a few steps in front of them, defended by about a company of men. Beyond all were the mules, and I could hear their whinnying as the morning's rations of hay were served out to them. Otherwise the Coso was deserted of every living thing as far as the eye could reach, and between the barricade and the battery there was not a single thing.

The sound of a bugie is heard oxactly at baif-past six o'clock of the morning, according to Madrad time, and there is commotion among the soldiers, and mustering by companies, and the insurgents, expectant, rush to the barricades to see what is being done. Other bugies are heard at dufferent pinces, and each barricade is thronged by groups of eager men and the baicontes swarm with the sight seers. Battle is again browing; strife, bloody contention and murder are about to take place once more. Could some good angel appear to whispar words of peace among brothers it were a good thing—far, far better than for two factions to commence murdering one another by the light of a newborn day. But, no; defeat and humiliation of military power must be wiped in blood—in the warm blood of the revolutioniss; order must be re-established; constituted authority and Spanish democratic constituted must be respected, is the denormination of one side, and on the other there gim-

ble. Have at you! then exclaim each, and the formation and preparation of battee process; the solders loss their guns, and the republican loss theirs.

The sound of military must is heard, and a battation of solders—no, civil guards—debouon from a street within the Coso behind the battery, and filing lich march up to join the force already assembled. These are of Mercio's brigade, arrived from Pampiona in answer to Bassol's despated of the previous evening. A battalion had been added to each assaulting party, and Mercio himself was to direct the attack. Cavairy are in position to charge, and to cut off all straggiers. Decision characterizes the new movement, and determination to capture the barricades in short time is visible in the well ordered dispositions. Former failure is now to be avenged, to be atomed by a simultaneous attack upon all the obstructions and breaking the sold danger, rounds and death of heir contrates, and adapter, rounds and death of heir contrates, animates the solders, and a desire for decorations beats the officers. Tyranny, and the haired which the peasants entertum for quintus-conscriptions, suspension of individual right, deprivation of their arms, have made the in-argents cruel and blood-thirsty; nave nardened their hearts into obduracy. Thus every feeling finds an object and an exciting cause, except that of love and pride in nationality. Unhappy land that owns such a people! Unhappy people who cannot love their land!

"Forward?" the commanding officer shouts; "Forward?" signals the bugies, and the close packed bodies of mee disentingle thomselves from among the cannon and form before them, then advance with their muskeds at the shoulders—a movable forest of steel points, with quick, sharp strides, so characteristic of Spanias soliders, who rival the chambols numbers of the Typol. or Swiss guides, or even Sherrian's bumbers, in pedestrianism. A number of steel points, with quick, sharp strides, so characteristic of Spanias soliders, who rival the chambols numbers of them the pedest

moments. Groups cannot make a solice is heated also into the mandering pitch. Balcoules being with fire, but in their turn do they become objects of attack, for which the probt ranks are steyed by the desperate men within the barricardes; therear ranks open me upon the cateonies, riddle the windows and make rack of the shatters. Oceob are done on both sides in this strongic that oballenge targing difficulties to the shatters. Oceob are done on both sides in this strongic that oballenge targing and intration; eyes sparkle like coals of the windows and soldiers by the nelish batred which burns within. The insurgents should are terrible; the cries of the soldiers are savage. A general officer, brigador alerto, rides up. "Forward" he excating. The crear ranks are impelled electrically forward, and neave, bodily, over the front ranks quite into the barricades. Others crowd on, a mulatude bound over as if swept on by a burricase, and the first barricade is taken. The insurgents throw down their arms and fall down on their knees, crying "quarter." The defenders of the other barricades hear the cry of despair, turn man house to discern the cause, find San Pablo galvad; some in the neighborhood of the "Duko's Gazo" demonstrate willingly their arms away and surreader; those in the neighborhood of the had created and dash frantically out of san Eablo, out of the city and into the country. Some 600 of them are in swift light across the bridge, plunge mio the samusby in all directions, and, dipping into the kindows and sinuosities of the vega, are lost to vision. The cavalry gave chace; but an Aragon peasant, with his fusel still loaded, with his pockets flied with carridgus and percussion caps, is still dangerous, and, as afth part of the figuriese, while many of their number lost their seats and tunnoid in death azones.

Nine handred prisoners, soon muskets, tuels and percussion caps, the same the first and the prisoners, the barricades were the prisoners.

Nine handred prisoners are accounted to the military. The partica

minutes before nine A. M. of the Captain General Bassois rotated and there, contrasting isseed particulates, broken cabs at lea discomflure of the prisoners. The contrasting isseed particulates broken cabs at lea discomflure of the prisoners. The contrasting isseed particulates of the prisoners. The contrasting and he appeared as it he would like to order the execution of the cattre body of captured insurgents. He could not prevent himself from striking an attifude and choquating, "Look there, wrotenes, murderers! What phintsheers the met for such some as your," What indeed the limiting and and monaning wounded not might have read severed lessous upon the results of foolish, impredent government of people such as Aragonize.

What remained now to do, after the list trace of battle had evanished, was to count the dead on both sides, and succer the pitiable wretches who screamed entreaty for water to analy the burning thirst; to convey the dead to their list home and the wounded to hospital; to demolish the barricades and repave the streets, and restore would san Fabio as nearly as possible to its former state. The prisoners were marched off oy a regiment of troops with loaded miskets into the barrack yard. Quards were detailed over all the city, and in strong force at San Fabio. Surgeons were summoned to the wounded, and ambulances and stretchers extemperized from sofas and settees were employed to carry the wounded solders and republicans to the hospitals. A hundred men were detailed to bring carts to carry the dead away, and before noon the saddest slights that can afflict humanity had disappeared. Working were also despatched to level the barricades and commence the work of repavement. Gammen of Saragossa of the most loyal type made boil to advance to gather mementoes of the horrible battle, to replectare in boysh hishion the manner of its conduct, to delight in the horrid incidents which were componed described. Doors were opecad in all streets, shutters were taken down and the full tide

shot away, carved cornices had been shot away, many a corbet and sout had been irretrievable

many a corbet and south had been trrestrevably destroyed. Almost every house had its windows and situtions broken, and the damage done indoors must have been excessive.

I doubt whether the exact truth relating to the losses experienced at this battle will ever be known; but, so near as cool judgment will allow me to decide, I think that, as I counted sixty-live dead this morning within the barrisades before the battle recommenced, there must have been somewhere about 200 killed to-day of the insurgent, excitative of those killed outside the city by the cavalry and of those wine inside the houses and batconies must have suffered from bursting shells and stray grape. So altogether the number of histingent dead may be safely put at about 300, whereas the number of wounded was very considerable, for few of the 1,000 prisoners taken to the hospital as severely and daugerously wounded.

I am inclined to think also that my statements

were scatheless. One hundred and twenty-dwewere taken to the hospital as severely and dangerously wounded.

I am inclined to think also that my statements about the government losses will never coincide with the report which may be furnished by Captain General Bassois. I nave heard but fow suppositions made upon the loss suifered by the soldiers; but those I nave heard are wild and far exceed those I give based upon personal observation and careful comparison of statements. I can conscientiously say that the troops must have lost 200 men killed and about 400 wounded. I should have, by a usal right, good cause to put the figures higher; but think they lost about 200 men during the two actions—100 the first day and 100 this morning. I were unjust and unreitable should I place the number a score below or a score above. What I give is a mean which will bear any criticism.

When I come to speak of the insurgents, I fear, will have been chronicled solely by me for the common of the New York Heralls, whence I have no doubt future historians of the coming Spanish republic will be glad to compile their notes. Until that time I fear that all others will consign the doubts, the fears, the thoughts, the heroism and cruelius that hauntest the minds of the insurrectionists, or that were manifested repeatedly during the students that hauntest the minds of the insurrectionists, or that were manifested repeatedly during the students that hauntest the minds of the train course.

that were manifested repeatedly during the stueborn battle, into oblivion. Yet there occurred.

A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant issues and immorbat fame
at the barricades, and "blood bougat blood, blows
answered blows, and strength was matched with
strength," In manify war. And for all and each of
the insurrectionists oright truly be said what Milton
says, in "Paradies Lost—"

No thought of dight,
None of retreat, none of unoscoming deed,
Thas argues lear; each on himself relied,
As only on his arm the moment lay

O'ver. Les the government beast of its brumph now.
It may and can; we follow the fortuces of this day
no further, but rest conient meanwhile in the
impiret better that, however the afforts of the republicans may be deceived by sympathicses with traditional miscule and tyrainly no more desperate
bravery and surray, couragoous persecvernmen were
ever shown against such large odds than were exhited
and manifested by these sons of liberty at the barticades of Saragossa, and that no after place for the
emolazonment of such deeds can be found than in
the impartial columns of such a journal, as the New
York Heralis.

Military Executions—What is Sajd of General

YORK HERALD.

MURITY Executions—What is Said of General

Prim-Newspaper Suppression.
Our European files at this port contain the folowing English correspondence from Madrid, dated

owing English correspondence from Matrid, dated on the 16th of October.—

The immediate cause of the suspension of the Burdera Enja was the following article in its number of Wednessiay on the execution of one of the republican beaders, Senor Friplan Caronjal, who had been captared at Catulla and shot, maker the revived summar; martin; law of agril 17, 18th. Many others have mee Friolan Caronjal's fate this week. Immediately on the appearance of this article the Burdera Roja was suppressed.—

The Caine of Catulla.—When we read is some of the papers line sad news that our understunde friolan Caronjal had been able on could only existent with deep pen, "Is the news octain?" Our reason related observed as done to be classics and even, and we wated to see the official telegram. Alast today take is no could! Otherwise semants hap considers our wolf. Frields Caronjal areas a year, had given a promise, and we say to folial it. He lock